

# THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Spring 2009

Volume 17, Number 1



STANDISH BARRY THREEPENNY

## Featured in this issue

- Tidbits about Standish Barry
- John Law Coppers in the Colonies
- EAC Convention Notes (from a C4 Perspective)
- Counterfeit Spanish Colonial 8 Reales
- Counterfeit 30 Deniers Mousquetaires
- Damon Douglas Correspondence Found
- Collectors Tickets and PDV's – Ford Collection
- Recap of Head Left/Plow Right NJ Coppers

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*Membership questions, address changes, and dues should be sent to Charlie Rohrer*

*Dues are \$25-regular (including 1<sup>st</sup> class mailing of the Newsletter); \$10 for junior members (under 18).*



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Ray Williams)

It's always good to get that call asking for the President's message... it means that the *C4 Newsletter* is only a couple weeks from being in my mailbox. The last C4N was the post C4 Convention issue and this C4N is the post EAC Convention issue. Elsewhere in these pages are a few words about my fantastic EAC experiences.

On Saturday, May 16<sup>th</sup>, there will be a joint C4/EAC meeting at the Garden State Numismatic Association (GSNA) Convention in Somerset, NJ at 1:00 PM. These gatherings have always been a fun time of sharing, relaying club news, talking about the EAC Convention and just getting together with others of like interest. All are welcome!

The next gathering of C4 members will be at the Summer ANA Convention, 9:00 a.m. on Saturday, August 8<sup>th</sup>. With the annual C4 Conventions being in Boston for more than a decade, the meetings we have in conjunction with EAC and ANA Conventions are held around the country, giving members unable to attend Boston a chance to meet other C4 members. Please plan to attend if you are able.

For those unaware, Mary Sauvain has volunteered to head our public relations committee and has already been hard at work. I'd also like to welcome Craig McDonald as our Region 5 VP. I, as well as all the C4 Board members, look forward to working with these two folks to promote our hobby.

I've received the long-awaited ANS COAC Proceedings on St. Patrick Coinage. C4 member, author, and researcher Oliver Hoover edited this work and the list of presenters is a who's who of C4 members. This work is a must for all having even a passing curiosity about St. Patrick's coins, and can be ordered from the ANS in NY.

Although not published yet, John Kleeberg has written a new book about American Coin Hoards and Finds. I don't have the exact title at hand but I'll be looking for it once published. John Kleeberg does excellent research and has a writing style that is very enjoyable. This work will also be an ANS publication.

"What about C4 publications" you ask? At the moment authors are busy at work writing new books on NJ Coppers, Wood's Rosa Americana coinage and Baltimore coinage. C4 members will have some wonderful reference books to look forward to in the next few years.

Over the past few days, I've had several communications with Lou Jordan. You should all check out the Notre Dame website dedicated to colonial coins. Lou does a remarkable job keeping the information up to date. You owe it to yourself to spend some time at: [www.coins.nd.edu/ColCoin/index.html](http://www.coins.nd.edu/ColCoin/index.html)



This past Monday evening, I had gave a presentation about "State Coinages of the Confederation Period" to the Woodbridge, NJ, Historical Society. Diane warned me ahead of time that these would NOT be my "little coin friends" and don't bore them with coins – just tell stories. I had a lot of fun that night! I was fortunate to share dinner with C4 member Steve Frank before the talk, which he also attended. I got a little nervous when I was setting up and saw a cameraman enter the room from the local TV station. I've never been recorded for TV broadcast before; but, after a few minutes of talking, I forgot the camera was there. I had a good time and the cameraman even came up to me afterward to express how interesting I was! How's that for an ego builder?

Before the presentation, I had the opportunity to meet Gordon Bond. Though not a familiar name to most of us, this past December he published a book about James Parker – who printed colonial notes for the State of NJ. I am proud to own several of his bills. This 600-page book costs about \$29 – not a book written to make the author wealthy, but to present a lifetime accumulation of serious research. I have the book, now I need to find the time to read it.

Thinking about writing, every editor I have ever met is always in need of something to print. If you have something that you would like to share with other colonial collectors, contact the editor and let him know. I was emailing with David Yoon, editor of the Asylum, the official publication of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society, to which I belong. David also expressed the need for articles. Although not a "bibliomaniac" I have amassed a rather large library for the enjoyment of my hobby. Share what you have – if you think it's interesting, chances are that others will too.

The hobby seems to be doing well during these times of economic uncertainty. Dealers I've talked to are having good shows. It seems that many collectors haven't been hit hard enough by the economy to cut back spending . . . or maybe people feel safer investing in coins rather than in the stock market. This is a good sign for hobby stability. Prices for quality material have maintained a firm level; although I've seen some of the common varieties of state coppers available for a good price.

NOW is the time to go through your collections and set aside duplicates and coins in which you have lost interest. Contact Bob Grellman (407-682-9592) about consigning to the C4 Auction this coming November. At the moment, I am aware of a core consignment of about 200 coins, mostly state coppers. Have your coins auctioned at the convention that attracts colonial collectors from across the country.

That's about all I have to share for this issue. After I email this to Syd, I'll think of another dozen things I should have said. I encourage all of you to study and enjoy your coins. Ask questions – if you don't know who to ask, ask me. If I don't have an answer, I will make one up (just kidding) or steer you to someone that will have an answer. There are MANY questions that don't have answers and that is what makes colonial coinage fun to collect and study – there's so much research still to be done, and ANYONE can do it! Plan now to attend the 2009 C4 Convention in Boston November 19 – 22. Check the C4 website for more info: [www.colonialcoins.org](http://www.colonialcoins.org).



## 1843 BALTIMORE SUN OFFERS CLUE ABOUT STANDISH BARRY'S UNUSUAL THREEPENCE

(Max B. Spiegel)

Standish Barry, the Baltimore silversmith from the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, has long been known to numismatists for his peculiar threepence, and in 2005 John Kraljevich discovered that an imitation Lima 1735 8 escudos in the Eliasberg collection bore the "SB" counterstamp of Barry. The threepence—of which approximately 17 are believed to exist—are unusual in that they are the only American Colonial coin to feature a specific date: July 4, 1790. It has been suggested that the unique imitation 8 escudos ranks in significance with the famous Brasher doubloons, considered to be the first gold coins produced in America. Despite the importance of both of Standish Barry's coins, many of the details surrounding these pieces have proved rather enigmatic. Recently, however, I came across an old newspaper article that sheds some light on the subject of Standish Barry's threepence.

Standish Barry, the son of Lavallin Barry, an immigrant from Dublin, was born on November 4, 1763 in Baltimore. After serving an apprenticeship with David Evans, a silversmith and watch and clockmaker, Barry began advertising his own business on November 26, 1784 in the *Maryland Gazette*. By June of the following year advertisements showed that he and Joseph T. Rice had formed a partnership as engravers and watch and clockmakers. Two years later their partnership had dissolved and they each went their separate ways. Barry's first address was apparently 92 Baltimore Street and in 1800 he relocated to 20 North Gay Street. Sometime between 1808 and 1810 he left the silversmithing trade to become a merchant.

A proud military man his entire life, Barry served under George Washington at the end of the Revolution and continued to rise through the ranks of the Maryland Militia to eventually become a colonel. His obituary in the *Baltimore Sun* (November 28, 1844) notes that he fought during the Whiskey Rebellion and the War of 1812; in the latter Barry was thrown from his horse after it was shot, only to continue fighting on foot. Always the public servant, in October 1824 Barry was elected the sheriff of Baltimore County in a hotly contested race against another silversmith, Philemon Towson.

On October 10, 1788 Barry married Agnes Thompson. In the early 1830s, shortly after serving as sheriff, Barry moved in with their son, Standish Barry, Jr., in Newport, Herkimer County, New York. He lived with his son until his death, at age 81, on November 6, 1844. The *Baltimore Sun* published an extensive obituary about his accomplishments, and the Fifth Regiment of the Maryland Volunteer Infantry honored their deceased brother-in-arms.

The threepence struck by Standish Barry, with its low mintage, curious date, and unknown subject has long been the subject of speculation among numismatists. Based on



the minuscule number of examples known and the prominent location of his name on the reverse, some numismatists believe that these pieces were intended to serve as advertising tokens as opposed to a circulating coinage. It is also possible that damage to the reverse die caused Barry to stop the minting much sooner than he had anticipated. Similarly, the reason for the specific—and patriotic—date on the coins is also unknown. Perhaps it was meant to pay tribute to the nation's independence, mark a local celebration, or celebrate the opening of a new storefront. There seem to be no local newspapers, however, that reported anything noteworthy that occurred on July 4, 1790.

The head on the obverse of the threepence is also mysterious; many auction catalogs and numismatic references say that it is believed to be a crude representation of George Washington or, possibly, a self-portrait of Standish Barry. While doing research in early Baltimore newspapers I found an old article that, to my excitement, gave the name of a different person as the subject of Barry's threepence. In the July 3, 1843 issue of the *Baltimore Sun*, a brief article mentions that, while digging the foundation for a building on the corner of South and Lombard Streets, "a small silver coin was discovered, bearing the description on one side, 'Baltimore Town, July 4th, 1790 [sic],' with an impression of a head, said to be that of Mr. Calhoun, then commissioner of the town, being an office corresponding to that of Mayor." The article continues with a description of the reverse and calls this piece a "shinplaster," minted as a remedy to the lack of federally struck coinage.

The "Mr. Calhoun" referenced in the article is James Calhoun, one of the town's most prominent citizens. Born on April 7, 1743, Calhoun settled in Baltimore around 1771 and quickly became one of Baltimore Town's leading merchants and political figures. He served in the Baltimore militia and on several committees during the Revolution and some sources say that he was a personal friend of George Washington. Of interest to numismatists is his authorization by the Continental Congress to sign bills of credit. After the war Calhoun held several prominent positions in Baltimore politics and apparently held some sort of supervisory role over the Board of Commissioners that governed Baltimore Town. In December 1796 legislation was passed establishing Baltimore City and on January 16, 1797 James Calhoun was elected the first Mayor of Baltimore, a position he held until 1804. He would serve three full terms and part of a fourth—his last cut short because of a change in the election date. Calhoun died on August 14, 1816.

There are, of course, several problems with the article in the *Baltimore Sun* that identifies Calhoun as the figure on Standish Barry's threepence. First, the article was written 53 years after the date on the coin, and in the intervening years it is possible that some information was distorted or forgotten. It also says that the head is "said to be that of Mr. Calhoun," which hardly seems to be a definitive statement of fact. Nonetheless, the article was written while Barry was still alive (albeit no longer living in Baltimore), and given his stature in the city it seems likely that at least some people would have known details about his early business. There also do not appear to have been any follow-ups to the article published or any mention of any error made on the part of the *Baltimore Sun*.



A comparison of portraits of Calhoun and Standish Barry's threepence reveals a few similarities between both figures. Although there is the risk of overanalyzing their features—especially given the lack of details engraved by Barry—one can see how these can both show the same person. It seems quite apparent, too, that the portrait on the threepence scarcely resembles George Washington. The engraving of Calhoun by Waldemar F. Dietrich shows the mayor with a hooked nose, prominent brow, and a rounded jawline. Another engraving of Calhoun done by St. Memin circa 1800 also shows these distinctive attributes. These features are all present in the head on the threepence, with the nose and brow particularly noteworthy. One could even say that the dress and hair are similar, although this is surely the sign of a well-healed gentleman and not an individual style. Other viewers can compare the pictures and draw further conclusions.

There are still a number of mysteries surrounding Standish Barry's threepences—and his imitation doubloon—but hopefully further research will provide additional answers. The discovery of the *Baltimore Sun* article that names James Calhoun as the probable subject of the threepence gives numismatists additional information with which to analyze Barry's unusual coins. While the article does not provide conclusive proof, I feel it makes a strong case to revisit common numismatic knowledge that holds that the threepence shows either Washington or a self-portrait of Barry. It seems that James Calhoun, a prominent Baltimorean, is far more likely to be the head on Standish Barry's fascinating threepence.



The Standish Barry threepence



**Improvement.—Old Coin.**—A three story brick building, supported upon iron columns, has within the last month gradually risen upon the long vacant lot at the south east corner of South and Lombard streets, or Exchange Place, under the enterprise of the Messrs. Egertons', who contemplate occupying the principal office for the lottery and broking business. There will be two offices east of the corner, and upper rooms designed for the uses of business. R. C. Murray is the builder, and Joseph Kraiger the bricklayer. In digging the foundation, a small silver coin was discovered, bearing the inscription on one side, "Baltimore Town, July 4th, 1790," with an impression of a head, said to be that of Mr. Calhoun, then commissioner of the town, being an office corresponding to that of Mayor. On the reverse the words "three-pence, Standish Barry," the individual by whom the coin was issued; there had been at the above date, no coin issued by the United States, and the small coin in circulation was of the character of the above, a somewhat better specimen of "shin-plasters" than the flimsy trash of the modern financier, the "three-pence" of Standish Barry being at this day worth its weight in silver. The curious can see the coin at the office of Mr. Egerton.

This article from the June 3, 1843 issue of the *Baltimore Sun* says that the head on a recently excavated Standish Barry threepence is "said to be that of Mr. Calhoun."





An engraving of James Calhoun by Waldemar F. Dieterich (Baltimore City Library)



An engraving of James Calhoun by St. Memin, circa 1800 (Maryland Historical Society)



## UNUSUAL MINTMARKS ON 30 DENIERS COINS OF THE MOUSQUETAIRE SERIES -- GENUINE OR COUNTERFEIT

(Jacques St. Arnaud)

The "Mousquetaire series" of 30 and 15 deniers billon coins issued between 1709 and 1713 is famous and well known among collectors of French colonial coins. This short-lived issue was struck at only two mints: Lyon (D) and Metz (AA). In his work published in 2004, Bob Vlack presented all date/mint combinations of which he was aware, and revealed the existence of an apparently unknown mint at Poitiers (G). This exciting discovery of a potentially new mint was based on a 30 deniers 1711-G coin discovered by him and listed as Vlack-4 (Plate 1). Vlack assumed the coin to be a genuine strike. Was he right?...

Let's try an answer by following traces left by counterfeiters. So far, we can estimate that at least 30 to 40 different types of counterfeits are identified or known within the Mousquetaire series – not all listed by Vlack. All are of the 30 deniers denomination; no 15 deniers have been found yet. Evidently, it was easier, or more profitable, to make a bigger coin with a higher value. 1711 seems to be the most counterfeited date, followed by 1710 and 1712, with but one specimen of 1709 found. No 1713 counterfeit has yet been seen. [A formal survey needs to be undertaken to more accurately determine the prevalence of counterfeits by date.]

The purpose of this article is to examine possible 1711 30 deniers counterfeits exhibiting unusual mintmarks other than D and AA. Except for the noted 1711-G, three others exist: La Rochelle (H), Orleans (R) and Reims (S), shown on Plates 2, 3 and 4, respectively. The question: are they really all contemporary counterfeits or genuine coins?

Obviously, the 1711 30 deniers struck with Reims mintmark (S) has nothing in common with the other coins; rather, it's a typical and classic crude counterfeit, made of copper like most. This metal was practical to use, being soft and easier to strike than billon. Counterfeiters did not have access to billon planchets or the technology to work it. This billon "alloy" was produced by boiling copper planchets in a chemical bath, making them harder than copper; this necessitated more sophisticated knowledge and equipment for striking the resultant planchets. That is the reason why most, if not all, counterfeits imitating billon series, were made of copper.

With respect to the 1711-G, Vlack labeled the coin as genuine, after initially considering it a counterfeit (Vlack, 2004, p.21). The cataloguer of the Americana Sale (Stack's, January 2008), when describing the same coin, cast some doubts about its authenticity by comparing its crown design with the known counterfeit listed as Vlack-335 (Plate 5). Both show dashes in the crown – a first clue leading us toward a counterfeiting hypothesis. Could the 1711-G be an illegal strike made by an official



engraver? Difficult to prove. Perhaps it was the product of a skilled engraver fired from a mint, who then started "private activities"? These questions but add to the mystery, which becomes thicker if we compare four coins.

The La Rochelle and Orleans 30 denier counterfeit specimens show very strange similarities with the Poitiers (Vlack-4) and Vlack-335 coins. All four were minted in 1711 have an overall uniform style and a common characteristic: they all bear dashes in crown design instead of beads!! While most counterfeits are crude in style, these four differ from the norm in that they look genuine.

A fifth coin needs to be added to this discussion, a 1711-D not reported by Vlack (Plate 6). A closer look at this specimen reveals an obverse that is practically identical to the 1711-G and H!! These three coins must surely have been engraved by the same person and struck with nearly identical obverse dies! On all, the legends and design are similar: the same crown style with dashes, the top right L higher, the same type of collar beads, the same space between first 1 and 7 of the date, the re-engraved N on NAV (unfortunately, the N is not visible on the Poitiers coin). This 1711-D seems to have undergone a slight retouching of the die; however, it is still obviously from the same hand. Despite minor differences among their reverses, all of them bear a characteristic engraver "signature." Then, our three coins here are linked to the 1711-R and 1711-D (Vlack-335) by two main features: the same crown design with dashes, and top right L higher. All also have an even legend style. Whatever the answer, these can be considered as brother coins. So, we now have a complete a set of five 30 deniers that can be designated as the "Dashes Series."

Weights observed on those coins are also enlightening. The official weight of genuine 30 deniers is 2.45 grams (Droulers, 1998, p.429). As stated previously, they are all made from copper planchets. Both types of 1711-D (Plates 5 and 6) have an identical overweight of 2.65 grams. A second 1711-D (Plate 5b) fits with a pair of 1711-H coins (2.3 grams). Another specimen of 1711-D (Plate 6) fits perfectly with the fourth 1711-H and -S specimens (Plates 2, and 4), as all three are quite heavy at 3.2 grams. The 1711-R is a light 1.9 gram, despite being in EF condition.

Back to our question: are they genuine, mint emissions, or counterfeits? In my opinion, Vlack's first impression was the right answer. The Poitiers specimen is a counterfeit, as well as the others. Despite excellent die engraving, the overall style definitely exhibits counterfeiting workmanship. Clearly, these five "Dashes Series 30 deniers" belong to the same "school" of counterfeiters. Judging from the high level of workmanship, I presume they were likely made by a small group of people rather than a single individual. Of course, attribution to the same hand still applies regarding coins on Plates 1, 2 and 6. (See Plate 7 for a side-by-side comparison of these three coins.)

There is no mintmark "error" in any case, the counterfeiters simply used the appropriate letter of the city where they made them. They probably did not know that royal authorities had delivered striking permission to only two cities; Metz (AA) and Lyon (D). So far, no archive document is known stating such authorization for other



mints. Yet another fact suggests an attribution to the same group of counterfeiters; the three cities involved (G, H, and R) are very close to each other. The Orléans-Poitiers-La Rochelle axis covers a distance of only 302 kilometers (188 miles). It really looks like a team travelled from town to town striking 30 deniers in each place they stopped!! Did they end their trip late in 1711 at La Rochelle, a famous colonial port from where many ships made regular trips to New France?! Eventually, we will need to check carefully our Canadian archeological collections.... Yes, in this analysis I think we have met some of the top engravers among the counterfeiting world.... The path is now open for further research.

## REFERENCES

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- Vlack, Robert A. *An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas*, Colonial Coin Collector Club, 2005, p.21 (1711 G Vlack-4 specimen).
- Stack's. *The Americana Sale*, New York City on January 15-16, 2008. (p. 72, Lot #5043, 1711 G 30 deniers)

Specials thanks to Syd Martin for correcting my second language... and photo credits. Also thanks to Pierre Raymond and Jeff Rock for photographs of some specimens shown. All other photos taken by Michelle Deschênes.

\*\*\*\*\*PLATES\*\*\*\*\*



PLATE I: 1711-G (Vlack-4)

Metal : Copper  
Weight: Needed!  
Only one specimen found.





PLATE 2a: 1711-H (Not reported by Vlack)

Metal : Copper  
Weight: 2.3 grams

3 other specimens known with a weights of  
2.3, 2.55 and 3.2 grams.



PLATE 2b : A Second 1711-H

Metal : Copper  
Weight : 3.2gr

PLATE 2 : Examples of 1711-H Counterfeits. Three other  
specimens are known with a weights of 2.3, 2.55, and 3.2 grams.





PLATE 3: 1711-R (Vlack non-reported)

Metal: Copper  
Weight: 1.9 gram  
Only one known.



PLATE 4: 1711-S (Vlack non-reported)

Metal: Copper  
Weight: 3.2 grams  
2 specimens known; one mentioned in ANS  
collection by Walter Breen in his Encyclopedia  
(1988, p.48).





Plate 5a : 1711 D (Vlack-335)

Metal : Copper  
Weight: 2.65 grams.



PLATE 5b : (Author's Collection)

Metal : Copper  
Weight: 2.3 grams.  
5 specimens known.

PLATE 5 : 1711-D Counterfeits. Five specimens of this variety are known.





PLATE 6: 1711-D (Not reported by Vlack)

Metal : Copper

Weight: 2.65 grams.

2 specimens known (the second one weights 3.2 grams).



PLATE 7 : Left to Right are the Obverses of the Coins Shown in Plates 1 (1711-G), 2a (1711-H), and 6 (1711-D). This illustrates the likelihood that they were made by the same engraver.



## AN INTERNET GLEANING

(Roger Siboni)

### The Infamous Head Left/Plow Right New Jersey Copper

John Lupia and Ray Williams allowed us to revisit one of the more interesting moments in New Jersey Copper History with a set of postings regarding the famous Head Left/Plow Right New Jersey Copper discovered by Edward Thorn, auctioned by Ebenezer Locke Mason, acquired by Dr. Edward Maris, debunked by Sylvester S. Crosby and subsequently vigorously defended and remarketed by Mason. While Charles Davis covered this subject in some length in his Woodbury Plate addenda to Crosby in 1996, it is worth revisiting again here along with the two other celebrated and cataloged century-old Head Left reengravings that make up the "Head Left Trifecta."

The story begins with Mason's 4<sup>th</sup> Sale of the Edward P. Thorn Collection on September 6-8, 1869, wherein Lot 617 was described as "1787; ....Horse Head To The Left; might be termed fine for this variety; large planchet sharp and excellent impression the only one of this variety and date that we have ever seen or heard of." The coin was enthusiastically acquired by Dr. Maris, already a prominent collector and scholar of New Jersey Coppers, for \$25. While Dr. Maris had not yet begun to develop his numbering system for New Jersey Coppers (let alone publish his book), Sylvester Crosby was already hard at work on the *Early Coins of America*. Dr. Maris was so excited with his new acquisition that he wrote it up for the *American Journal of Numismatics*, and it appeared in the September 1869 issue, Volume IV, No.5, p. 39. Therein, he described it with great flourishes noting the remarkable nature of it being a bold head left with a plow facing right dated 1787 (as opposed to all other known head lefts with a date of 1788). He also described how it was struck on a large planchet, with Sprigs on the reverse below the shield and on the obverse below the horse head. He further described the coin as having a die crack from the P in PLURIBUS to the rim.

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 Comprising United States Gold, Silver and Copper Coins,  
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**THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS,**  
 No. 1110 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,  
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**MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,**  
**SEPTEMBER 6, 7 & 8, 1869,**  
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 All Orders by mail or otherwise will be promptly executed by Mason & Co.,  
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Dr. Maris was excited not only to report his new discovery in the *AJN*, but also to establish his find as a new major "type" noting "as far as my Philadelphia friends are aware, one of this variety has never before been offered at public auction, nor has an account of it been published in any periodical or scientific work." Likewise, he wanted to insure that it would appear in Crosby's upcoming book as a new type; accordingly, he shipped the coin off for examination by Crosby and the New England Numismatic and Archeological Society.

Unfortunately, what Dr. Maris received back was a very respectful but nonetheless complete condemnation of the "Head Left/Plow Right." Dutifully, Dr. Maris reviewed Crosby's findings with noted collector W.J. Jenks (a likely relation to John Story Jenks). Moreover, he had also since come across a similar reengraving but this time dated 1786 in a collection "resident in Brooklyn," New York. Dr. Maris returned the coin to Mason and graciously consented to have Crosby's condemnation letter published in the October 1869 issue of the *AJN*, where it appeared in Volume IV, No. 6 p. 46. Therein, Crosby goes on to make a very persuasive case that the piece was a reengraved coin, an original example of which he had in his own collection. Factors he noted included a caved-in planchet providing sufficient metal to tool the horse device, the inconsistency of the head left engraving over a plow facing right as well as the scales on the horse's mane bearing an uncanny resemblance to wreath leaves consistently appearing in reengraved 1793 Large Cents made by "Smith of Anne Street." Finally, in matching the subject coin to the one in his own collection, he found that virtually every aspect other than the horse device matched a much more common New Jersey Copper. The likeness was so strong that the coins matched down to the fact that the denticles above the A in NOVA were longer than the denticles which preceded and followed them. Taking Crosby's description of the obverse with Maris's description of the reverse, there can be little doubt that the reengraved Thorn coin was, what 12 years later would come to be known as, a Maris 63-q (a conclusion also reached by Charles Davis in his 1996 monograph).

In John Adams' 1982 treatise on Numismatic Literature, we learn that while Mason was one of America's pioneer Numismatic dealer/auctioneers, he never really achieved any measure of financial success. Indeed, he had to shut down and reopen his business on several occasions. Moreover, what success he did have came through his close association with the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. His most successful auctions were his early ones, which proliferated with U.S. pattern coinage. Accordingly, Mason did not take well to the setback of having to absorb the return of the \$25 coin (a fair sum at the time) but also the challenge to his early reputation as a numismatist.

Thus, in the same October 1869 issue of the *AJN* (page 48), he issued a fairly strongly worded rebuttal, defending the genuineness of the 1787 Head Left/Plow Right New Jersey Copper. Therein, he enlisted the help of well-known numismatist R. Colton Davis as well as both the Engraver and Foreman of the Die Department at the U.S. Mint.



He states that he requested Davis to subject the coin to whatever tests were required to prove its authenticity. Davis subjected the coin to extreme heat ensuring that it was neither an electrotype nor in any way had the head device affixed to the body of the coin. After this process was complete Davis had the Mint officials examined the coin under strong magnification, after which they pronounced the coin to be fully struck and original. As a final bit of evidence, Mason went back to Thom to find out from where the coin came. Thorn indicated that he had owned the coin for over 4 years but had acquired it from a small collection held by a farmer who once lived near him but had since moved. This account was intended by Mason to prove it unlikely that Smith of Anne Street had anything to do with its potential fabrication.

Mason subsequently re-offered the coin in his 7<sup>th</sup> Sale on November 16-17, 1869 as lot 816 where he cataloged it as follows: "This piece was sold in the Thom sale and was doubted and returned; it has since been put to a thorough test by heat and mechanical applications and afterwards submitted to an experienced collector, R.C. Davis, Esq. of Philadelphia and to the engraver and foreman of the die department of the U.S. Mint, and by them pronounced a genuine coin, struck from dies, not tooled, engraved, not tampered with in any manner."

Given Crosby's persuasive arguments, a second, comparable reengraved example surfacing, and the die linkage to the Smith of Anne Street 1793 Large Cents, it is hard to see how such endorsements were obtained. Nevertheless, it was a small numismatic community in Philadelphia and perhaps these individuals helped authenticate the coin for the first sale and felt that they had to stand by their first judgments. Perhaps they were simply supporting Mason, an important customer and dealer. Maybe there was some competition between the two numismatic communities that easily provoked a dispute. After all, in Mason's *Stamp and Coin Collectors' Magazine*, Volume III, p. 123, Mason chides Maris by stating "It is rather strange that our worthy friend and doctor, whose sagacity numismatically is unquestioned, should allow the Boston Boys to be the first to cast doubt upon the coin." Or perhaps they were just simply mistaken. Likewise,

*Stamp & Coin Collectors' Magazine* *Nov 16*

**MASON & CO'S SEVENTH COIN SALE**  
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**CATALOGUED BY MASON & CO.**  
*Orders will be accepted by the Auctioneers, Bangs & Co., No. 69 Broadway, New York, Philadelphia, and by the Auctioneers, New York; A. C. Ellis, No. 103 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia; Edward Copps, No. 67 William Street, New York.*  
*It is desired by the Auctioneers that each day of sale, if directed to Mason & Co., care of Bangs, Merwin & Co., 694 Broadway, New York.*



while there is no reason to doubt Mr. Thorn's recollection of his acquisition, his story does sound like the beginning of an *eBay* auction.

In the end, the Head Left/Plow Right did not sell in Mason's second auction, it was once again dismissed as a reengraving in a latter *AJN* article and, most importantly, never found it's way into Crosby's or Maris' landmark publications. Indeed, on page 286 of Crosby's book, he cautions the collector of New Jersey Coppers to beware of two carefully reengraved head lefts dated 1786 and 1787. He concludes his caution by noting that he is not aware of any authentic head left New Jersey copper bearing a date other than 1788.

The 1787 piece to which Crosby refers is clearly the Thorn coin that he had previously debunked. The 1786 dated coin was likely the "Brooklyn" coin Maris had become aware of while awaiting Crosby's confirmation of the 1787 piece. It is also likely that this "Brooklyn" piece found it's way to the famous numismatist Loren G. Parmelee of Boston. As a fellow Bostonian, fellow member of the New England Numismatic and Archeological Society, and book collaborator, Crosby no doubt had the chance to also study the 1786 coin at length.

When Parmelee sold his collection during June 26-27, 1890 through a New York Stamp & Coin Co. auction by Bangs & Co., they describe in Lot 446: "Finely altered from M. 14-J: horse bust and plow, face left as on 1788 type: remarkably well executed....very fine and doubtless unique."

Remarkably, these two reengraved head lefts survive today and are held by two well-known New Jersey copper collectors. In modern-day side-by-side comparisons, the owners concluded, as did apparently Crosby and Maris, that they were reengraved by the same hand. That hand was again presumed to be Smith of Anne Street because of the mane likeness to the 1793 Large Cents wreaths. That leaves us with only one other century-old, expertly reengraved, and cataloged Head Left to complete the "Trifecta".

In W. Elliott Woodward's Sale of October 13, 1884, he offered for auction an assortment of coins from various nations. Lot 3677 stood out and was described in a category by itself entitled "Unique Coin of New Jersey." Unlike most other coins in that auction, it had a reserve of \$100 because of the "owner's confidence in the piece." The Lot was described as follows: "Nova Caesarea: horse's head to the left: *small plough: the date 1786 appears above the plough-beam and below the horse's head*; rev., a broad short shield, E PLURIBUS UNUM. This coin which is to all appearances genuine, was dug up in New Jersey several years ago, at a depth of several feet in the earth." (Emphasis added.) This coin was stated to be one of the few "plated" coins in the Woodward sale, but unfortunately no such coin appeared in the Plates. Likewise, the place of discovery again sounds reminiscent of an *eBay* listing. Nevertheless, the plated and annotated copy of this Woodward sale in the ANS Library indicates it achieved a



hammer price of \$105 (again a significant price for the time) but with the notation along side saying "a fraud entire."

Interestingly, this was not the first sighting of this unusual 1786 New Jersey Head Left/Plow Right with the date between horse and plow. In the September 1879 issue of *Numisma*, Ed Frossard writes that Mr. H. G. Sampson, a New York coin dealer located at Broadway and Fulton in Manhattan (just two blocks from the old ANS Headquarters) had presented him with a "Horse head to the left, under it the usual straight wreath. Plough turned to the right, the handles short and with straight ends, the beam straight without coulter or singletree. Between the horse head and the plough is the date 178(6). Reverse, E PLURI(B)US UNUM. Shield small and rounded. Border serrated. Edge plain Size 17. Condition good, except date which is too small and weak to be distinct. Impression rather course, or else struck on a very rough planchet. Take it all in all, a very remarkable piece. This heretofore previously unknown Jersey Cent is well worthy of attention of collectors."

Curiously, there is an unsigned follow-on letter addressed to Mr. Ed Frossard stating that "Mr. H. G. Sampson has handed me the New Jersey penny of 1786, with horse head to the left and requested me to state whether it had been made by me. It is not one of my pieces..." Several have presumed that this note was provided by Smith of Anne Street before his death. Unlike the Thorn and Parmelee Coin, your associate editor is uncertain of what became of this coin or whether it still exists. Although it is interesting to note that if the follow-on note was from Smith of Anne Street, this one "not being one of his" might suggest there were other Head Left fabrications of *his*. Another interesting item worth noting is the mention of a wreath (or one can assume sprigs) once again appearing beneath the horse and presumably above or below the date. This would suggest a Maris 60, 61, 62 or 63 host obverse. It is also not clear why the B in PLURIBUS in Frossard's description was in parentheses. If it had been the U, we could then potentially jump to Maris 60 or 61-p. But without the coin, we will never know.

So where does all this leave us? Today, there are plenty of reproductions, casts, electrotypes and reengravings of the enigmatic New Jersey Copper Head Lefts. It could form a collecting area onto itself. However, very few can boast a head left and plow right. Fewer still can demonstrate such expert work by the likes of Smith of Anne Street that it could fool even the good Doctor Maris. And finally, fewer still can document their provenance back over 100 years to some of the most important numismatic collections ever assembled. That is why these three pieces constitute the "Trifecta" of all Head Left New Jersey Copper fabrications.

I'd like to thank Charles Davis, George Kolbe, Elizabeth Hahn, Dennis Wierzbza, Mike Wierzbza and Bill Anton for their assistance in preparing this article.

#### UNIQUE COIN OF NEW JERSEY.

105.00 2371 Nova Caesarea; horse's head to left; small plough; the date 1786 appears above the plough-beam and below the horse's head; rev., a broad, short shield, "E Pluribus Unum." This coin, which is, to all appearance, genuine, was dug up in New Jersey several years ago, at a depth of several feet in the earth. The owner's confidence in the piece is such, that it is limited at \$100. See Plate *a fraudulent*



## CONNECTICUT 1787 OBVERSE M33.29 A DIE STATE(S) ENIGMA (Frank Steimle)

Has anyone looked closely at this Connecticut obverse and wondered about the different and somewhat contradictory die states in which it seems to occur? Looking at the several examples of this obverse in my collection and at a lot of catalog photos I am curious about the different die states of this obverse, not just progressive in certain die areas but apparently via apparently two different die degradation progressions. I have looked at many discussions of examples of this obverse when they appear in auction/sales catalogs and the different locations of the die degradation are usually noted, when present, but not with any curiosity about why it is so, even on adjacent listings with photographs of different die pairings.

For example one die state usually found with reverse Z.7 has a weak "U" in AUCTORI, a die bulge above the forehead, and significant die cracks inward from the rim at the lower right (e.g., see Ford 407, Perkins 407 [yes, same lot #!], Taylor 2574, Pine Tree/EAC'75 258, several C4 sales and others). But when this obverse is found paired with reverse gg.1, the "U" is strong, but there are often totally different die degradation areas with bulges at the lower left point of the bust and through "TOR"; and with no bulge at the forehead or die cracks evident on the lower right (e.g., see Perkins 408, Taylor 2577, and others). This later pairing also occurs without the late die state bulges, see Pine Tree/EAC '75 187, Ford 408, and others, and at an intermediate die state without the lower left bulge. Miller notes die cracks are found with the Z (Z.7) reverse (the Z.25 reverse die pairing being unknown to him), but says nothing about the different die degradation situation evident with the gg.1 reverse pairing of this obverse.

The rare pairing of this obverse with reverse s.1 (2 examples seen of this recent discovery) shows this obverse die having almost no die degradation although there is a slight hint of the lower crack at the lower right corner of the bust on the recently auctioned example, but not evident on the other lower grade example I have seen; this may put the s.1 pairing before the Z.7 pairing. I haven't located any photos of this obverse paired with reverse Z.25 (another R8 pairing), to see which of the two greatly varying die degradation states, or none, in which it occurs.

The question here is obvious, since no die lapping and die recutting appear evident to me on the specimens and photos of this obverse I have seen (but I may have old eyes), how can this obverse exist with two totally different degraded die states: DS1 with a weak (clogged?) "U" and die bulges at the forehead, i.e. at and beyond the first colon, and with significant die cracks on the lower right bracketing the last colon, and DS2 with two different die degradation bulge locations - before and at middle of "AUCTORI" but with a strong "U" and no evidence of die degradation bulge at the forehead or cracks on the lower right?

Are we dealing with two different but almost identical obverse dies covered by the M33.29 classification or a very good job of die restoration? Discussion and ideas?



## **MORE OBSERVATIONS ABOUT COLLECTOR'S TICKETS AND PAINTED DIE VARIETIES IN THE JOHN J. FORD, JR. CONNECTICUT COPPERS COLLECTION**

(Robert M. Martin)

I read with interest Charles W. Smith's article titled "Observations About Collector's Tickets and Painted Die Varieties in the John J. Ford Jr. Connecticut Coppers Collection" published in the recent *C4 Newsletter*, Vol. 16, No.4. I agree with the author's conclusions that the source of the annotated square collector's paper tickets is Hillyer C. Ryder's and the source of the fractional-style painted die varieties accompanied with the circle H card stock tickets is William Wallace Hays.

The William Wallace Hays' Connecticut copper collection was offered by Charles Steigerwalt in his October 1903 price list. The collection, containing 277 pieces, was noted as being in generally excellent condition and that Hays had inked on the obverse the Hall attribution for each variety. It is evident that the Hays collection was acquired by Hillyer C. Ryder.

Not cited in the previous article are two auction sales that also offered Ford duplicate Connecticut coppers. The Bowers and Merena, Inc. "Boyd, Brand & Ryder" sale of March 28-31, 1990 and the "Chris Schenkel" sale of November 12-14, 1990 included tickets and envelopes of the type not encountered in the later Stack's Ford sales.

Hillyer Ryder's family owned the "Putnam County National Bank" located in Carmel, Putnam County, NY. While employed as bank cashier Hillyer C. Ryder hand-crafted his own coin envelopes using cut up "Putnam County National Bank" deposit cards. Many of the envelopes can be identified to Hillyer C. Ryder by the "Putnam County National Bank" imprint seen inside these hand-crafted envelopes. Other envelopes accompanying lots offered in these two sales include auction and stock envelopes from Henry Chapman, B. Max Mehl, U.S. Coin Company (Wayte Raymond), etc. Attributions and rarity ratings in Hiller Ryder's script are noted on all of the aforementioned envelopes.

Based on the annotated tickets and envelopes accompanying the lots in the five sales of Connecticut coppers from the Ford holdings, one can conclude that Hillyer Ryder was the architect of this major collection. The acquisition of the Hays collection and 111 lots from Thomas Elder's "Henry Clay Miller" sale of May 29, 1920 formed the core of the Ryder Connecticut collection. Few, if any, Connecticut were added by F.C.C. Boyd after he acquired the collection from the Ryder estate in 1945. There is no evidence that John J. Ford added any Connecticut to the collection after acquiring it from the F.C.C. Boyd estate. Neither F.C.C. Boyd nor John J. Ford were students of Connecticut coppers. Their role should be considered only as caretakers of the Ryder collection.

It is hoped that a future article accompanied with images and illustrations of the various painted die varieties, tickets and envelopes will be published, so that future students and collectors can properly identify the past notable owners associated with this great Connecticut copper collection.



**\*\* THE CONTEMPORARY COUNTERFEIT CORNER \*\***

**A NEW JERSEY COUNTERFEIT SPANISH DOLLAR**

(Marc Mayhugh)

It is becoming more and more evident that the Spanish Dollar, or eight reale piece, was a frequently counterfeited coin in the colonial age. All major design types of the Spanish eight reale coins were counterfeited, including cobs, pillar dollars, and portrait pieces. The milled portrait dollar forgeries, mimicking the last of the great treasure coins produced from 1772 until sometime in the 1820's, benefited from a higher degree of technology than the earlier cobs and pillars, making these counterfeits much more sophisticated and deceptive.

Testimony to the cleaver manufacture of portrait dollars can be found in the the May 1792 edition of the Philadelphia Newspaper, "The Mail;" or "Claypooles Dailey Advertiser." A dateline from Baltimore had this to say, "A species of base coin in the imitation of Spanish milled dollars, of 1786 and 1789, being now in circulation here, the public are cautioned to beware of them. Uncommon vigilance is necessary, as gentlemen of knowledge, experience, and circumspection, have lately (in the hurry of business) received a number of the above-mentioned counterfeits."<sup>1</sup> Whether in the hurry of business or no, it was fast becoming obvious the counterfeit Spanish milled dollars had to be reckoned with in the sphere of colonial commerce. This can be seen by the increasing number of warnings in old colonial newspapers, and the appearance of the actual coins themselves which until lately were confined to junk boxes or viewed as novelties.

A very interesting counterfeit SMD (Spanish milled Dollar) turned up several years ago in a Paul Bosco catalogue of June 22, 1998, lot 011A. [Figure 1] This piece could be aptly named the "Counterfeit New Jersey SMD". Mr. Bosco described the possibly unique coin as such: "1794-MoFM. Counterfeit piece of 8. Likely made in New Jersey. Dull Abt Unc. MB=\$30.00 (\$50-250). Uncertain alloy; looks to be low silver. Acquired from a non-numismatic source, a N.J. family, with other coins including a Jersey Cent. There were three of these, identical dies and all seemingly unused, altho VFish in appearance. New Jersey was a counterfeiting center in the early years of our independence. This piece could have been back-dated to 1794. (at present there is not very much evidence of die struck silver-coin counterfeiting in the colonial & very early Federal periods.) That three of these had remained together suggests they may not have migrated far from the locus of production. This piece does not resemble the numerous 1794 counterfeits from Birmingham".

Mr. Bosco makes some fairly astute observations; mainly, that these three coins remaining together could support a theory that they did not stray far from their original locale; New Jersey was a center for counterfeiting in colonial times as was many other locations, although maybe not as prominent as some of the others; and, this piece does



differ from other known 1794 counterfeits from Birmingham ( an image of a Birmingham counterfeit is included as Figure 2 for comparison purposes). As for the coins being backdated, this may not have been the case, as there is some evidence for die struck silver counterfeits during this period. It has been stated that some silver was struck at Machin's



FIGURE 1. The "New Jersey" 8 Reales

Mills by Machin's son.<sup>2</sup> It is quite likely that if Machin dealt in silver it was probably of the smaller denominations, yet the possibility does exist for larger denomination coins. He did have the equipment and resources. Even more conclusive, however, is the testimony of Prince Byrant, who stated that, "William Love, informed him that in an underground cellar to the Northeast of his house he had a large screw with which he could impress 400-500 dollars a day."<sup>3</sup> Enoch Streeter, a Rhode Island blacksmith, was also indicted in 1754, for having made a stamp and screw for coining dollars.<sup>4</sup> A reverse die for counterfeit pillar dollars is plated in Scott's "Counterfeiting in Colonial Rhode Island" lending even more credence to the fact that die struck Spanish dollars could have been produced in colonial times.<sup>5</sup>

Mr. Bosco graciously donated one copy of the three to the American Numismatic Society, so one of these interesting pieces will always be available for further study.<sup>6</sup>





FIGURE 2. A Birmingham Counterfeit 8 Reales

#### ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Newspaper in the author's collection.
- <sup>2</sup> E.M. Ruttenber in 1875 in his history of Newburgh. Found at [www.coins.nd.edu](http://www.coins.nd.edu)
- <sup>3</sup> Scott, Kenneth, "Counterfeiting in Colonial Rhode Island," p. 59.
- <sup>4</sup> Ibid, p.41.
- <sup>5</sup> Ibid. Located between pages 48 and 49
- <sup>6</sup> Personal correspondence.



## NEWLY DISCOVERED DAMON DOUGLAS CORRESPONDENCE

While researching Frank H. Stewart at Rowan University in Glassboro, NJ, Leonard Augsburger came across letters from Damon Douglas to Stewart dealing with New Jersey coppers. Leonard sent copies to David Gladfelter, who in turn suggested that the letters be published in the C4 Newsletter. Although these two letters do not particularly add any new information, they nevertheless are of interest. They are reproduced on the following pages.

Frank H. Stewart was the owner of a private utility company, the Frank H. Stewart Electric Co., and is best known to numismatists for having purchased the original building of the U. S. Mint in center city Philadelphia, which he then demolished in 1911. Being an amateur historian and sometime president of the Gloucester County (NJ) Historical Society, he took photographs of the building inside and out and published them with a description of the events that led to its establishment. In 1924 he expanded this tract into a book length *History of the First United States Mint, Its People and Its Operations*. The press run was small and some of the books were destroyed in a fire. Al Hoch of Quarterman Publications, Inc., put out a reprint in the 1970s. Stewart published articles and pamphlets on other topics of local history as well. His papers are in the Rowan University library in Glassboro, where Len Augsburger is doing research and came upon these two letters.



1953 Photo – Damon looking at the photographic plate of NJ coppers that was published in 1881 by Edward Maris, M.D.



Mr. J. W. Caldwell, Jr.  
Caldwell, N.J.  
March 3, 1943

Mr. Frank H. Stewart,  
Woodbury,  
New Jersey

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Mr. Robert Hendrickson was kind enough to have obtained for me information from you about which I had inquired. Through his reply I heard again of your "History of the First U.S. Mint" which I had never had the pleasure of reading. The only copy I could locate was the one in the Newark Museum where I spent two very pleasant hours lastly reading it and making notes. It is a grand piece of work and deserves a place of honor on every American coin collector's book shelf. I would like very much to purchase a copy for myself and I am wondering if you can tell me where I might be able to get one. I can well believe that it took at least seven years of rather steady working and reading of masses of old manuscript and documents to gather so many of the intimate details of the mint and its personnel.

It is my hope to be able to do something of a similar nature with the sinking of the "Jersey Copper". Dr. Martin did a fine job on the coins themselves but the mint and the people seem to have been pretty well neglected by all those writings I have yet come upon who include Sylvester Crosby, Dickerson, and Hixson and "Antique Coin Collector". That all is to give for lack of a few papers and of course the answer may be that there isn't such more evidence that hasn't been destroyed by now. The account books of the then State Treasurer, James Webb, I believe, were to have disappeared. If they ever could be found I had hoped they would show the operators' regular payments and thereby, some indication of the production at each mine.

When Albion Cox first came over from England and what business he was engaged in in 1888 when the New York Directory lists him as merchant, 140 Queen St., said to be a stickler for the moment. Who Thomas Goudsby was and what his real connection was with the mining and the interest to him, have me stuck. The John Harper whom Cox recommends as "the man who operated the Jersey Copper" is a new man in the picture for me to work on. Walter Gould's "The Copper" and his anonymous helpers need a lot of filling in.



Almost simultaneously with Cox's petition to the Jersey assembly in 1784 another was filed by a William Liddle (6) offering more favorable terms to the State and representing himself in possession of a good supply of New Jersey copper and operating ironworks. Chas. L. Boyer's "Early Forges and Furnaces in New Jersey" places a forge in Berkham known as Liddle's Forge built by William Liddle. S. J. Arataves lists a purchase license of William Liddle and Phoebe Wyck both of Morris County April 4, 1780. This latter was, I presume the Father Liddell of the Foster Hollow story and hardly a petitioner for a coinage contract.

I have felt that from the state of the copper industry in the colonies before the revolution it would seem unlikely that there would have been any advantage in trying to make the planets for the authorized 5,000,000 coppers on this side of the ocean and that they were quite possibly imported already cut to size. The experience of the U.S. mint eight or nine years after would not in my opinion indicate.

That you will pardon my having rambled on in this manner, but at the risk of boring you, I have jumbled some of my present wild ideas in the hope that from your broad experience and tremendous fund of information about the early history of our state and country you might be able to make a suggestion or so that would direct me to some fertile fields that I may be neglecting. The State Librarian has written of some items in the Public Document Office that I want to go through when time permits but all seem agreed that the early Treasurer either kept pretty scant records or else they have disappeared.

Any suggestions you may have time to pass along both about where I can purchase a copy of your book and as to hunting prospects for some Copper information will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours

WILLIAM LIDDLE



53 Park Ave.  
Caldwell, N.J.  
May 4, 1943

Mr. Frank R. Stewart,  
Raddonfield, N.J.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Your good letter was most welcome and I want to thank you for the information and suggestions it contained. About a month ago I was lucky enough to pick up a copy of your fine History of the First U.S. Mint at an auction sale, (the first time I have ever seen it show up at a sale, and from your letter I can understand that the floating supply must be about nil). I've enjoyed reading it again and will always value it most highly.

I agree with you that the Mark Nesby coppers and the many issues of New Jersey Colonial, State Bank and private and city scrip are all part of the interesting numismatic history of our State. Fear I would be able to add little to S.S. Grosby's handling of the first. Mr. J. Spire of Newark is currently hard at work on the Paper Money issues. On the 1786-7-8 Coppers I'm finding the going, slow but interesting. From the coins, themselves, I'm accumulating and tabulating all the information I can as the planchet diameters and weights and die axis relationships, hoping with sufficient data at hand, that they may take on some meaning. Then also from the coins I'm tracing down die-sinkers through their letter punch sets and having some luck in tying them in with the work of some of the other coiners of the period, such as the Machin's Mill operators at Newburgh, N.Y. who apparently did a rather diversified range of coining including some Vermont, Connecticut and Counterfeit British Half Pennies as well as probably some of the New Jersey's.

Have located most of the personell of the various early State mints in the Census of 1790, except of course Cox who was probably back in England and Walter Gould who moved with his family to Ohio in 1796. The New York City Directory of 1786 lists a number of them. Will follow your lead re the Philadelphia Directories as soon as I get a chance. Have about given up the hope of locating James Hott's state treasurer records of 1786-7-8 but they may be in existence somewhere. However I fear it is more likely, as you say, either "bonfire or paper mill".

Was sorry to hear that your health was not of the best but glad that you are getting stronger. The work you are doing on the Indian Manuscript sounds like a real contribution to our knowledge and I'll be looking forward to reading more about it when you get it all



in shape. This "fellow named Stewart in Philadelphia" has been recommended to me by at least two libraries as the man who knows more V.C. and New Jersey history than any half dozen men alive today. I feel that "giving credit" is very little in the way of thanks for the debt of gratitude we all owe to men like you who have dug up and made available to us so much of the background of our nation.

Hope some day travel and time restrictions will be lifted and I can have the real pleasure of thanking you in person and chatting with you about some of the many items in your grand collection.

With sincere best wishes, I remain

Very truly yours

*Harvey Douglas*  
DANIEL A. DOUGLAS



**\*\*\*THE FRENCH-AMERICAN CORNER\*\*\***

## JOHN LAW COPPERS IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES

(Syd Martin)

I recently came across a letter from the Conseil de Marine to Canadian Governor-General Beauharnois relaying a decision to send John Law coppers to France's American colonies.<sup>1</sup> (See Figure 1 for the full text of this letter.) Specifically addressed are the *sols de 12 deniers*<sup>2</sup> (Figure 2), presumably dated 1719 and perhaps 1720. Oddly, these coins are rarely found from La Rochelle (mintmark "H"), and it is likely that if any *sols de 12 deniers* were actually sent to the colonies, they were drawn from other mints with "quarterbacking" from the Director of the Mint of La Rochelle. As a livre is equal to 20 *sols de 12 deniers*, some 800,000 coins out of a total authorized quantity of 2,200,000 were to be sent to Canada, with the balance going to France's Caribbean possessions.

		17 March, 1720
To M. De Beauharnois		
The scarcity of small coins which exists in the colonies, Sir, has decided the Council to send some thither. To this end it has sent a statement to M. Law of the coins of 12 deniers which should be sent to each colony, amounting in all to one hundred and ten thousand livres.		
He has replied that they are working at Rochelle at the minting of these coins, and that he has given orders to the Director of the Mint to employ them preferably for the service of the colonies. It is necessary that you put yourself in communication with the Director, to find out in what time he will be able to furnish them, and if you can have the amount of 5,000 livres for Cayenne before the departure of the frigate <i>Le Paon</i> . You will be careful to send this from the funds appropriated for that colony. With respect to the other portions, you will apprise the Council of what information you have from the Director of the Mint of La Rochelle on that subject.		
COPY OF THE STATEMENT of coins of 12 deniers which It is necessary to send to the colonies.		
		March 17, 1720.
To Canada, to value of .....	40,000	livres
" Ild Royale " .....	10,000	
" St. Domingo " .....	20,000	
" Martinique " .....	20,000	
" Guadeloupe " .....	10,000	
" Grenada " .....	5,000	
" Cayenne " .....	5,000	
	110,000	
Total of the coins of 12 deniers, to the amount of 110,000 livres.		

Figure 1. Letter Directing John Law Coppers  
Be Sent to France's American Colonies





Figure 2. Example of a John Law Sol de 12 Deniers Dated 1719, Paris Mint (A)

#### ENDNOTES

- 1 Shortt, Adam. *Documents Relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance During the French Period*, Ottawa: Acland, 1925, pp. 468-71.
- 2 Breen, Walter, *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, New York: Doubleday, 1988. See coin entry 298.



## COUNTERFEIT SPANISH SILVER-PLATED REALES RECOVERED IN SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY (Wayne H. Shelby)

**INTRODUCTION:** This study documents my metal detecting recoveries of counterfeit Spanish American reales not included or discussed in the first study published in the *C4 Newsletter*, Vol. 14, No. 3, Fall 2006, entitled "Circulation Patterns of Small Denomination Regal Spanish Silver in Southern New Jersey During Colonial, Confederation and Early Federal Times."

The coins included in this study are as follows: 11 silver-plated counterfeits (nine 8 reales, one 2 reales of the bust type, and a single 1 reale cob). The 11 pieces were recovered at 9 separate locations in Burlington County New Jersey. A further breakdown by date, ruler, mintmark, assayer and/or cut portion is provided in Table 1.

DATE	DENOM	RULER	PORTION	MINT	ASSAYER	SITE
1787	8 Real	Charles III	Cut 1/2	Mexico City	Missing 1/2 Portion	11
1790	8 Real	Charles III	Cut 1/2	Mexico City	Missing 1/2 Portion	xx
1792	8 Real	Charles III	Cut 1/2	Mexico City	Missing 1/2 Portion	42
1793	8 Real	Charles III	Cut 1/2	Mexico City	FM	5
1796	8 Real	Charles III	Cut 1/2	Mexico City	F-Remainder Cut	42
1806	8 Real	Charles III	Cut 1/2	Mexico City	TH	25
No Date	8 Real	Charles III	Cut 1/2	Missing 1/2 Portion	FM	xx
No Date	8 Real	Chas. III or IIII	Cut 1/2	Missing 1/2 Portion	FM	xx
No Date	8 Real	Chas. III or IIII	Cut 1/3	Missing 2/3 Portion	FM	57
No Date	2 Real	Chas. III or IIII	Whole	Illegible	Illegible	11
No Date	1 Real Cob	Illegible	Whole	Illegible	Illegible	47

TABLE 1. RECOVERED SPANISH AMERICAN REALES

Table 1 suggests that a majority of counterfeit Spanish American reales circulated during the end of confederation into early Federal times, predominately during the first few decades of US Mint operation.

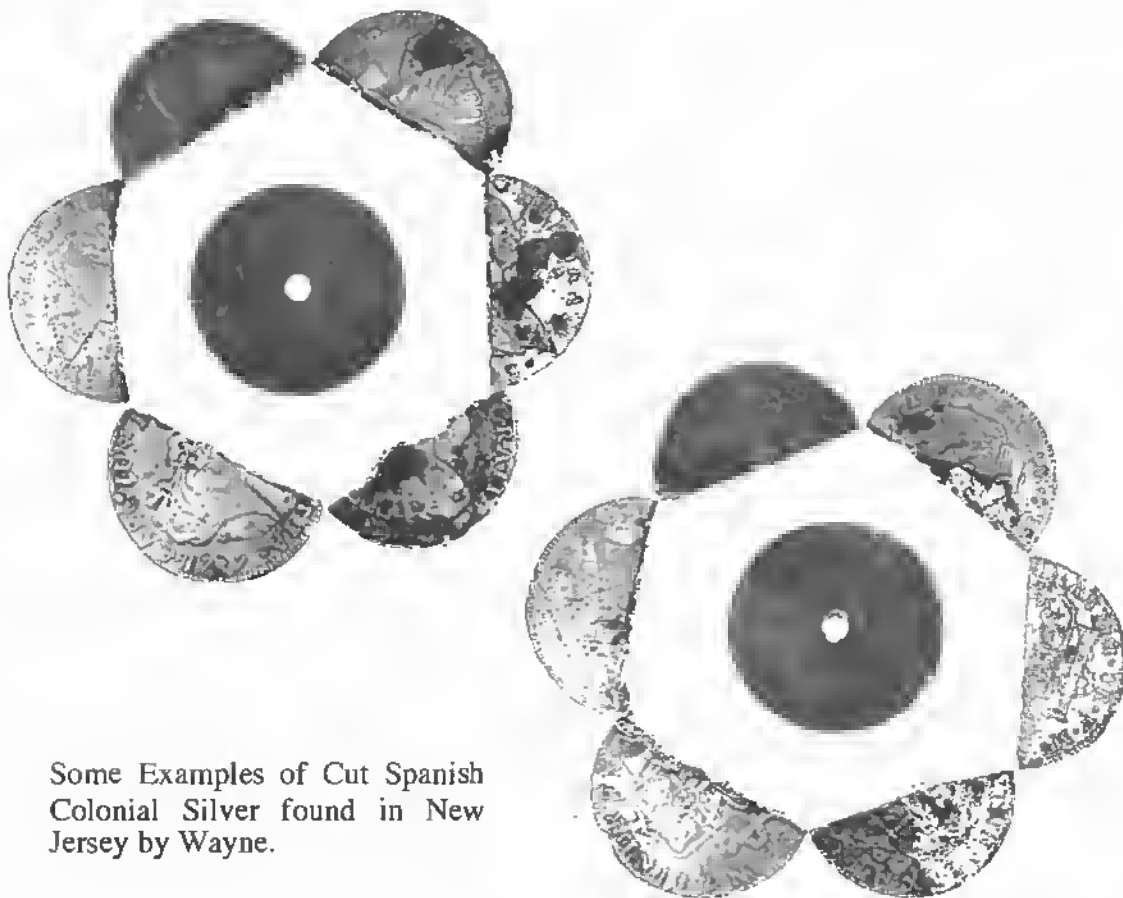
The counterfeiters unknowingly appear to have chosen the most common mintmark (Mexico City) followed by the correct assayer of the time period "FM" (Francisco Arance y Cobos Mariano Rodriguez). Each of the forged Mexico City Mintmarks bear the "o" positioned over the "M" which is not always the case as observed



on a number of counterfeit pieces. Out of greed, it appears the majority of counterfeiters chose the largest silver denomination to make forgeries, the 8 reales.

For coins found at one of the documented sites, the number of the site is listed; those recovered from an unspecified Burlington-area site are indicated with an "xx". For additional documentation regarding artifacts and coins recovered at a specific site number listed in Table 1, please refer to the *C4 Newsletter*, Vol. 13, No. 2, Summer 2005, titled "Survey of Colonial Coins Recovered in Southern New Jersey – Part II."

**CONCLUSION:** The majority of physically altered counterfeit silver-plated Spanish American coins (bust type) are simply missing from our present-day colonial numismatic collections. This is due in part by the pieces themselves being cut into various portions and/or being holed revealing an unexpected and unwanted surprise to the holder. What became of such coins afterwards appears to have escaped our historical records. However, with the documentation provided by my metal detecting recoveries it becomes evident they were simply tossed away in despair thus eliminating possible accusations upon redemption. At present the count of my Spanish coin recoveries in Southern New Jersey include 116 Regal coins. However, no Regal 8 reales have been found. Since the 8 reale was a large sum of money, it was not personally carried for any length of time to eliminate the chance of its being lost.



Some Examples of Cut Spanish Colonial Silver found in New Jersey by Wayne.



## MY EAC CONVENTION EXPERIENCES – KENTUCKY, APRIL 2009

(Ray Williams)

I had a lot of fun at EAC but even after being home for two days, I'm still tired from the three day whirlwind drive (1200 miles) and everything that I enjoyed at EAC. Yes - it does take energy to enjoy yourself. Steve Frank and I left Trenton about 5:30 Thursday morning for the EAC Convention in Kentucky, and arrived 9 1/2 hours later. A short rest in the room . . . then I was off to the EAC Reception. In the hallway, I met Marc Mayhugh – an online friend that I've wanted to meet for years. I was thrilled to finally meet him!

It was a buffet style meal with salad, turkey, stuffing, potatoes, veggies and cheesecake or chocolate cake. I dined with Mike Packard, Dennis and Mike Wierzba, and a couple others that had an interest in colonials. Then it was off to set up the camera, projector and screen for the Colonial Happening. There were about 18 that attended this event, and from 7:30 until 9:30 we projected on a screen various coins, bills, pictures from books and EVEN pictures from a cell phone! We had fun sharing and talking about the coins and such. I was back to the room by 10:00 and had no problem falling asleep.

Friday was one of those rare days where I had NO obligations at all! I woke up late and headed for breakfast. I sat at a table alone and ordered. Marc showed up with a friend and joined me. We had great conversation. Then I was off to the bourse floor. The main attraction at EAC Conventions is the Large Cent and Half Cent arena. I first went to the exhibits and made my way methodically across the room. There were many fine exhibits, but the one that caught my eye was a wonderful exhibit of Fugio Coppers that were both rare and high condition. I spent some time at this exhibit and there should be some pictures along with this article. Pierre Fricke did a great job making his exhibit attractive and informative. There were many C4 dealers in attendance. Manning tables were Mike Packard, John Agre, Tony Terranova, McCawley & Grellman, John Kraljevich, Mike Wierzba, Steve Ellsworth, Stu Levine, David Pepe, Clem Schettino, Don Valenziano and Rod Widok. There were probably a couple others and please don't be offended by my poor memory. Oh . . . there were three literature dealers including two C4 member dealers: Charlie Davis and David Fanning. There was brisk action at all the literature dealer tables!



Pierre's Fugio Collection at EAC



I thought Dan Holmes' collection of Large Cents was going to be on display, but it was at the Goldberg Table, viewable as if it were an auction preview. The Goldbergs produced a limited edition (300 copies) of a catalog of Dan's Large Cents, along with a commemorative medal. Before I forget, by itself on a table on the stage was a single case with a light. Inside was a collection of Machin's Mills coins that was astonishing! It wasn't listed in the exhibit program under exhibits and I tried to let my friends know it was there. I want to thank Tony Terranova for allowing me to photograph it and for allowing both sides to be seen.

I had a day of fun on the bourse floor. Dinner was in the hotel restaurant with David Fanning and Dennis Wierzba. The conversation was enjoyable and the food was good too. Then, it was off to hear Beth Deisher give the featured presentation about "Early Copper and the Threat from China". The stories related and the coin images shown are very scary! The public needs to be made aware of these as they become available. There were several other presentations that evening, but I went back to the room. The educational events were recorded so I may purchase a DVD when it becomes available. This was another evening I had no problem falling asleep.

Saturday AM started with an EAC Board meeting. I was an invited guest. This meeting went from 7:30 until 9:30. I had to excuse myself to chair the C4 Meeting from 8:00 until 9:00. The C4 Meeting was well attended and we shared information about the club, newsletter, publications, treasury, etc. There was a suggestion made to consider investing part of the treasury in rare colonial coins. After some discussion, I believe that the majority present felt it best to keep the treasury in CDs and to avoid anything risky. FYI, the C4 treasury has been in CDs for years and our treasury did not take a hit in the recent stock "crash". After the C4 Meeting was over, I went back to the EAC meeting. I was in time to hear Dan Holmes address the EAC Board about his medical issues that necessitate his resigning as EAC President. It was very emotional... Dan's wife was sitting next to him and I could see her eyes welling up... mine started to well up also. For those that don't know, I think it's common knowledge that Dan has ALS (Lou Gehrig's Disease) and it is in a very advanced stage. Dan is a C4 member and one of those people who makes the hobby so much fun. He is a good person, fun to be around and a selfless worker for the hobby.



Ray and Dan Holmes at EAC

After the EAC Meeting, I went back to the bourse floor for a final time. I borrowed a camera from Mike Packard to try to take a few pictures. It was a strange camera for me, but I'll see how the images came out for the *C4 Newsletter*. I said goodbye to the dealers at the tables and friends that were on the floor. Then, it was back



Spring 2009

to the room to load the car, check out and head home. I'm looking forward to EAC in Annapolis next year, but before then, we have C4 in November. See you all there!



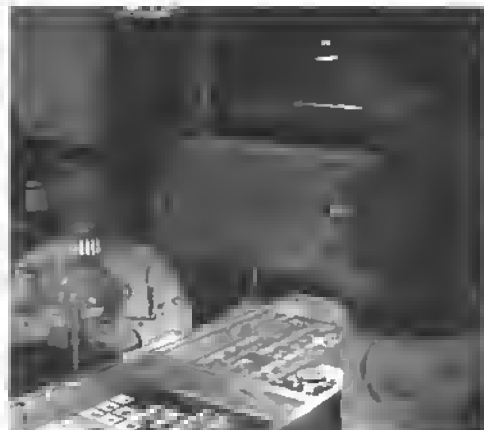
There was a really good crowd at the EAC Convention



Chuck Heck



Clem S.



Tony T. and Dennis W.

THE EAC CONVENTION WAS WELL REPRESENTED BY C4 MEMBERS





TONY TERRANOVA'S MACHIN MILL'S COLLECTION - SIDE B





TONY TERRANOVA'S MACHIN MILL'S COLLECTION -- SIDE A



## AN INTERESTING FAMILY OF LIMA 8 REALES COUNTERFEITS

(Gord Nichols)

Collecting counterfeit coins is an interesting pastime. Perhaps the most popular branch of this part of numismatics is the counterfeit halfpence of Georgian Britain. Unfortunately, I have been priced out of this branch of the hobby, and content myself with the thought that my collection is growing in value. George III British silver coin counterfeits of the 19<sup>th</sup> century are still pretty much affordable, but, being struck by mostly large sophisticated operations they don't lend themselves to variety collecting, as the earlier coppers do. For real variety, I have found none better than the Spanish American reales coins, which have recently been gaining in popularity. I still manage to purchase a few of these Spanish American reales counterfeits here and there.

These coins are not as prone to fall into families as the British coppers, being mostly made up of singletons that stand alone, so far as I have noticed. One thing I have noticed though is that most bear an imitation of the Mexico City mint mark. Some are well made and some are rather crude, but the Mexico City relation is almost overriding. The purpose of this blurb is to expose a family of Lima (Peru) mintmark counterfeit 8 reales coins. At this point in time I have found just two members of this family. This, in a collecting area dominated by singletons is feat enough. The fact that they are marked as though coming from the Lima mint is quite abnormal. Both exhibit great weakness on the reverse opposite the obverse bust.

The first of these two presented here (Figure 1) is a rather crude imitation lacking much definition, with the bust of the king being engraved as a plateau atop the field rather than a mound. Is this an example of the time worn idea of engraving a counterfeit to appear worn when newly minted? Maybe so, though most 8 reales copies seem not to be made this way. This specimen seems to have been struck from an obverse die with much pitting around the punched in letters of the legend. The bust is crude and the



Figure 1. 1801 (or 7) "CAROLUS" Counterfeit 8 Reales



plateau effect is more in evidence with this specimen than with the second of these presented here (Figure 2). The date is hand engraved and perhaps due to a die chip appears more as 1807 than the intended(?) 1801. Perhaps 1807 is the intended date though, as this would be in line with the “JP” maker’s mark that appears on this coin.



Figure 2. 1801 “CAROS” Counterfeit 8 Reales

The second of the two seems a bit more sophisticated than the first, although most definitely from the same maker. The plateau effect is not so in evidence as on the first with this coin having “rounder” features than the first. The dies appear to have been much smoother and unpitted. The date is surely 1801 which should have maker’s marks “IJ”; however, there is a mistaken “JI” on this piece. But of great interest is the rare blunder of spelling the king’s name as “CAROS” instead of the correct “CAROLUS.” Wonderful! I would surely like to hear from anyone who has encountered another member of this odd family. Counterfeits rule, no matter what *eBay* says.



## A NOTE OF PRAISE

(Steve Frank)

I recently had the pleasure of attending my first EAC convention; it was at Ft. Mitchell, Kentucky, and I went with Ray Williams. Upon our return, Ray and I posted comments about our experience to the online "Colonial Coins" site. After reading these posts, editor Syd Martin thought it would be nice if he could use these posts to fill a page or so in the *C4 Newsletter*. We all agreed it would be a nice addition, EAC being our sister club, and from where many of our members have migrated. After reading Ray's outline of the trip, and summary of the people he saw at the convention, I realized there really was nothing I could add or amend to make it a better article, so instead of writing about EAC, I've decided to write something about the 1,200+ mile drive to EAC with Ray, and what I learned on that drive and at the convention.

The plan was for me to meet Ray at his house at 5 a.m. where we would begin our journey through several states to reach the show in Kentucky. When my alarm went off at 2:45 a.m. all was going to plan. Without going into details, I wound up being 15 minutes late, and found Ray standing alongside of his running car looking at his watch. Anyone who has ever met Ray knows he is one of the most easy going and understanding people on the planet, and this was no exception. We loaded my bags into Ray's car and away we drove.

I've known Ray for several years, having met him after joining C4. He and I live just 45 minutes from each other, so lunches and occasional meetings are not difficult. Ray is an easy guy to talk to, with a great sense of humor and well documented people skills. Anyone who knows Ray or has read posts about him is aware of his abilities to lead, settle differences between members, and keep the good of the hobby foremost in our hearts. He projects such a true passion for the hobby and the people involved, that after being with him for just a few minutes, your own passion grows and you feel really glad to be in the club. In the next 3½ days we would be sharing over 18 hours in a car, and rooming together. Having driven family from New Jersey to Savannah, Georgia for vacation at my sisters, I knew all this time together could be a disaster, and by the end of the trip we might want a divorce, but I was traveling with Ray, and as difficult as I can make it for people around me for an extended length of time, I figured if anyone would be able to put up with me, it would be Ray. And he didn't disappoint me. The trip turned out to be one of the most pleasurable experiences I can recall since the C4 convention of 2005. This is where I'm going to deviate from the normal "Praise the President for his lovable nature" to a praise I finally realized on this trip.

Whenever I've been to a colonial happening or discussed coins with Ray privately, it seemed he would be the one initially asking questions, and listening intently as I talked. On this trip, I realized he would do this with everyone. He would politely listen, and ask questions to "get the ball rolling", and eventually, those less inclined to speak in public would stand up and add to the discussion. I then noticed that whether the discussion involved state coinage, Washington Funeral Medals, Colonial Currency, historical numismatic figures, Fugio Coppers, numismatic literature, life in colonial



America, or any other topic that came up, Ray would always ask the appropriate questions to allow the speaker to cover his topic in a more complete manner. With all the time I had spent talking with Ray in the past, I had never realized this before our EAC trip, and thinking back, it was always there but the way in which he would ask questions, and his willingness to take a back seat to the speaker kept me from seeing it. So what I wound up learning on this trip is that this big teddy bear we have as president, who can finish two complete breakfasts before most of us are halfway through one, is perhaps the most diversely knowledgeable numismatist I have ever sat down with. This is from my personal experience. I've never sat and talked with Breen or Newman or Bowers, but I have sat and talked with several coin people.

I decided to write this now because soon Ray will complete his last term as president, and hand the reins over to someone new, and in the final year of his ten year run, I think it only right that he receive this praise, not for his well known ethical and moral standards, and his wonderful people skills, but for his vast numismatic knowledge. Knowing Ray, he would undoubtedly object to this article, but with all the time and energy he has put into the hobby, I think it appropriate at this time so we can all sit back and reflect on the past 9 years, or in my case, about 5 years. No person is irreplaceable, but of all the people I've met in life, if I had to choose one person in one job who comes closest to fitting that description, it would be Ray. I don't look forward to reading that final "Message from the President," but after his tenure is complete, Ray will be able to dedicate much more time writing about coins, and share that knowledge with others the way he shared it with me on this trip. I want to say thank you buddy. Thanks for being a good friend with a sharp wit, an understanding nature, a seemingly endless knowledge of all things related to colonial coins, and the willingness to share that knowledge with everyone around you. You may be nearing the close of your presidency, but I look forward to our friendship lasting the rest of our lives.



## C4 Offers Important Colonial Books

For more information on the following three books, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), as well as joining the club, visit the C4 website at [www.colonialcoins.org](http://www.colonialcoins.org). These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis, Numismatic Literature, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984; Tel: 978-468-2933; Fax: (978) 468 7893; email: [numislit@aol.com](mailto:numislit@aol.com).

- (1) Jordan, Lou. *John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2002.
- (3) Martin, Sydney. *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724)*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2007.
- (2) Vlack, Robert, *An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2004.

### THE COPPER COINS OF VERMONT – AVAILABLE AGAIN

As a result of a small number of unbound copies of the Carlotto book having been located, a new binding has been prepared to make the book available after having been out of print for a number of years. The new binding, prepared by the Harcourt Bindery in Boston, is in a fine brown cloth, rounded spine, with the Vermont logo stamped in copper on the front board. Each contains a letterpress bookplate cast by the Firefly Press also in Boston which is numbered and signed by Tony Carlotto. A single page errata is also bound in. While otherwise textually identical to the original, it is a superior binding and adds the cachet of a signed bookplate. While we have begun selling the book to the general public, we have reserved the lowest numbers for C-4 members. The price is \$150.00 plus \$6.00 shipping.

A very small number of unbound copies was also reserved for two styles of numbered and signed leather bindings and are priced at \$550.00 and \$375.00, each plus \$8.00 shipping. Orders for all books should be sent to Charles Davis, Box 547, Wenham Mass 01984



## ANNOUNCEMENTS

C4 is pleased to announce that Mary Sauvain has agreed to become chairperson of a newly formed Public Relations Committee. Mary is ideal for this post, and has already proven effective (e.g., *Coin World*, *Numismatic News* and the *Numismatist*, finding room to run articles about the Hull Mint dedication sponsored in part by C4). For those who are unaware, Mary is a CHARTER MEMBER of C4! She is obviously a lover of colonial (as well as other) coins, and will be a great asset to us. If any member has something they feel to be "PR worthy," please contact Mary. This could be the notice for a local C4 meeting, an honor given one of our members, particularly interesting colonial coin discoveries, or the like.

Mary writes: People can contact me at: [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] [mesauvain@aol.com](mailto:mesauvain@aol.com). I'd appreciate any information, along  
with images, members could send my way.

## NEW C4 CONVENTION EXHIBIT CHAIRPERSON

\*\*\*DESIRES HELP\*\*\*

As reported in the last *C4 Newsletter*, Eric M. Hildebrant is now the chairman of the C4 Convention Exhibit Committee. He asks that anyone with ideas for this year's exhibit, or for anyone willing to develop such an exhibit, contact him soon. Eric can be reached at [ehildebrant@draper.com](mailto:ehildebrant@draper.com).

Hello Everyone, I'm putting the final touches on Byron Weston's new paper which is titled "Batty 3826: Vlack 14-84A Reconsidered." This is an important new paper on English and Irish counterfeit coppers which will appear in the August issue of CNL. Anyone with even a passing interest in counterfeit coppers will want a copy of this paper. If you don't subscribe to CNL you may want to do so now in order to get a copy of this paper. Just contact Megan Fenselau at the ANS to subscribe. Her e-mail address is: [fenselau@numismatics.org](mailto:fenselau@numismatics.org) BTW, there will also be a very interesting paper on Bermuda hogge money in this issue. Gary Trudgen, CNL Editor





In accordance with our newly adopted by-laws, those who have joined C4 during 2009 as provisional members are listed below. If any current C4 member in good standing has a reason any of the following should be denied membership in C4, please contact either your regional VP or the President of the Club, Ray Williams. The new provisional members are:

Kevin Andersen, TX  
Jim Biancarosa, FL  
Thomas Carrigan, MA  
Ronald Cihon, WA  
Bryan Case, WA  
Steve Grabski, NY  
John Harrington, AZ  
Gerald Johnson, OH  
Paul Karanfilian, NJ

Kathleen Keating, NC  
Kenneth Lembo, NJ  
Charles Moore, CA  
Dave Proctor, CA  
Pierre Raymond, Quebec, Canada  
Mike Sage, MD  
Christopher Salmon, AZ  
Peter Sepelya, NJ  
Todd Sherman, MA



**CORRECTION:** In the last C4 Newsletter, the lower right photograph on page 23 incorrectly identified the individuals shown. They are (left to right): Robert Hoge, Roger Siboni, Beth Deisher, and Harvey Stack.





## NEW DUES INFORMATION.....

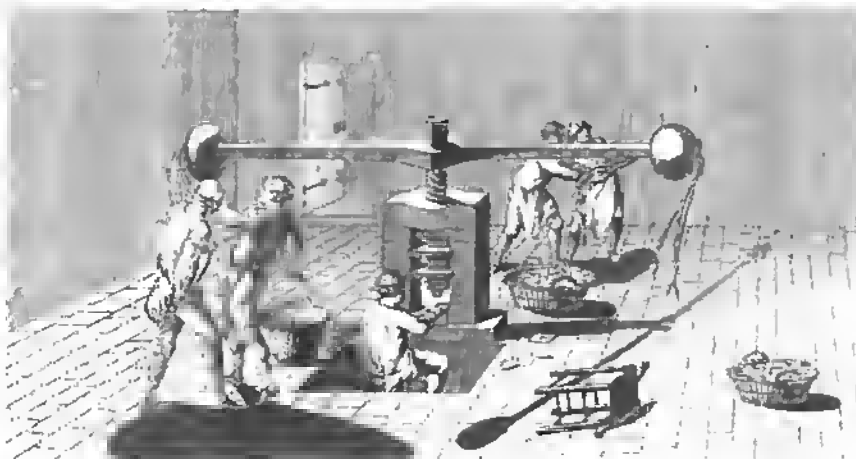
**C4 dues have increased to \$25 per year!**

**We have suspended accepting Life Membership Applications while the C4 Board seeks advice with respect to restructuring the costs vs. expenses.**



# THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

**A Research Journal in Early American Numismatics**



Hear ye! Hear ye!

The subscription price of *CNL* has been rolled back.

ANS members: \$25 per year. Non-ANS members: \$40 per year.

Take advantage of this significant price reduction. Contact Megan Fenselau at the ANS: e-mail [membership@numismatics.org](mailto:membership@numismatics.org); telephone (212) 571-4470 Ext. 117, or go to the ANS website at [www.numismatics.org/pmwiki/index.php?n=CNL.CNL](http://www.numismatics.org/pmwiki/index.php?n=CNL.CNL) to subscribe online or download a subscription form.



## C4 LIBRARY NEWS

(Leo Shane)

Thank You to all for your donations to the C4 Library. Your contributions are appreciated by all C4 members. Below are new items donated to the club since the last C4 Newsletter. They are now available for loan by all C4 members. A complete list of library holdings and instructions on how to borrow them is available at the C4 website [www.colonialcoins.org](http://www.colonialcoins.org).

I would like to thank Randy Clark for his work in converting many of our VHS video tapes from past conventions to digital DVDs. These tapes have been deteriorating in their present format and may have been lost if not for Randy's efforts. Thanks Randy!

### Books, Manuscripts & Auction Catalogs:

Hoover, Oliver D., "A Note on the Liberty Reverse Type of the Connecticut Coppers 1785-1788," *American Journal of Numismatics* 19, The American Numismatic Society, New York, NY, 2007. Donated by Oliver Hoover.

Newman, Eric P. & A. George Mallis, *US Coin Scales and Mechanical Counterfeit Coin Detectors*, Newman & Mallis, 1999. Donated by Stacks.

Convention Booklet for the 13<sup>th</sup> Annual C4 Convention, 13 - 16 November 2008, Boston, Includes; schedule of events, bourse floor plan, president's message and exhibit list. Donated by Ray Williams.

Mumford, William R., *Barter Bits Bills and Tobacco – The Story of Money in Early Maryland*. The Maryland State Archives and The Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD, 2002. Donated by Ray Williams.

Stacks, *The Gilbert Steinberg Collection of Early American Colonial Coins*, 17 October 1989, New York, NY. Donated by Roger Siboni.

Bowers and Ruddy, *The New York Public Library Collection*, 30 October 1982, New York, NY. Donated by Roger Siboni.

Bowers & Merena, *The Connecticut Historical Society and M. Vernon Sheldon Collections*, 8-9 April 1983, Dearborn, MI. Donated by Roger Siboni.

Coin Galleries, *Ancient and Modern Coins of the World and the United States*, 20 August 1986, New York, NY. Donated by Roger Siboni.

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## Spring 2009

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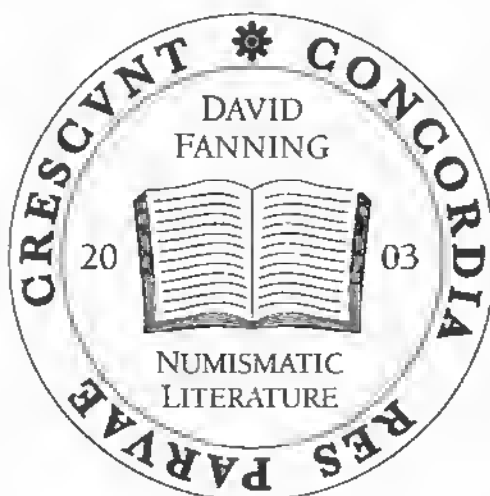
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